GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:224
ANSWERED ON:05.12.2001
IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME
MANJAY LAL

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 11 percent of children upto the age of two years have been given vaccine under immunisation programme in various States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to speed up the programme by involving NGOs to achieve the target set for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 224 FOR 05.12.2001.

The Universal Immunization Programme, launched in1985, covering six vaccine preventable diseases viz. Diphtheria, Pertusis, Neonatal Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles and childhood Tuberculosis is being implemented throughout the country. This programme covered all districts of the country during 1989-90.

Every year, the programme coverage is evaluated by independent agencies through UNICEF. TheState- wise coverage of fully immunized children during 2000-01 (State-wise details in Annexure) shows the national average of about 53.8%. The coverage in certain States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand is below the 40% level.

The low coverage in certain States are ascribed to (a) large scale vacancies of Auxilliary Nurse Midwives and supervisory functionaries (b) inadequate State medical infrastructure commensurate with population increase (c) inadequate supervision and monitoring (d) low priority for routine immunization programme vis-a-vis other programmes on the campaign mode, and, (e) inadequate social mobilization and Information, Education and Communication.

The Government has taken several steps for improving routine immunization in the country. A major World Bank aided programme for Strengthening Routine Immunization was launched last year. Under this programme special assistance and facilities are being provided for proper implementation of the routine immunization programme, by way of strengthening monitoring, mobility, cold chain, injection safety and supervision. In identified 151 poor performing districts, special facilities are being provided through a scheme for strengthening RCH outreach services for reviving weekly sessions on immunization at the village level by the ANMs and for providing adequate POL and mobility support for the staff involved in the immunization programme. This scheme has provisions for involving private practitioners and NGOs in the routine immunization programme. The NGO participation has always been a hall-mark of the Pulse Polio Programme.

ANNEXURE

Evaluated Coverage 1999-2001 +

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

FULLY IMMUNIZED

State 2001

1	A&N Islands	91.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	41.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	62.9
4	Assam	60.4
5	Bihar	10.0
6	Chandigarh	82.7
7	Chhatishgarh	70.4
8	D&N Haveli	80.8
9	Daman & Diu	86.7
10	Delhi	70.6
11	Goa	93.3
12	Gujrat	59.3
13	Haryana	57.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	92.5
15	J&K	84.6
16	Jharkhand	24.2
17	Karnataka	59.9
18	Kerala	88.7
19	Lakshadweep	94.2
20	M.P.	50.0
21	Maharashtra	85.6
22	Manipur	48.3
23	Meghalaya	53.3
24	Mizoram	78.8
25	Nagaland	44.2
26	Orissa	52.5
27	Pondicherry	90.0
28	Punjab	72.5
29	Rajasthan	30.2
30	Sikkim	76.7
31	Tamil Nadu	87.1
32	Tripura	56.8
33	Uttranchal	46.3
34	U.P.	19.2
35	West Bengal	56.4

All India	53.8

+ Conducted by independent agency under UNICEF